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CANNOCK  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1972

JULY, 1973



## ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Department,  
Cannock Rural District Council,  
Penkridge,  
Staffs.

Telephone: Penkridge 2301

July, 1973.

### TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report for the year 1972. The report has been compiled on the general lines indicated by the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/72. Under the Secretary of State for Social Services Order, 1968, which came into operation on 1st November, 1968, the Ministry of Health was dissolved and all its functions, along with those of the Ministry of Social Security, were transferred to the new Department of Health and Social Security. The new department is headed by the Secretary of State for Social Services, who, in addition to his responsibility for the new combined department, will continue to co-ordinate the whole range of social services. Under the Secretary of State there are two Ministers of State, one of whom will have responsibilities in the field previously covered by the Minister of Health. The other will have responsibilities in the field previously covered by the Minister of Social Security.

In the Cannock Rural District in 1972 the Live Birth Rate was 20.1 (adjusted—15.7) per 1,000 population, and the Death Rate 8.0 (adjusted—12.7), compared with the respective figures of 14.8 and 12.1 for England and Wales. There were 907 live births in the Rural District in 1972 (473 male, 434 female) and total number of deaths was 363, live births thus exceeding total deaths by 544. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 16 (9 male, 7 female), giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 18.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with a figure of 17.0 for England and Wales; 4 of the 16 infants who died in the Rural District were under one week of age.

Two cases of Scarlet Fever, 3 cases of Whooping Cough, and 47 cases of Measles were notified in 1972, compared with respective figures of none, 10 and 299 in 1971. No cases of Diphtheria were notified. No cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred in the R.D.

Malignant diseases caused deaths of 59 persons (32 male, 27 female) in 1972, 15 male and 6 female being due to Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus.

As a result of coding to the 8th revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1965, figures under "other Tuberculosis" now include all deaths from "late effects," some of which formerly have been assigned to "Respiratory Tuberculosis."

The mid-1972 population of the Cannock Rural District was estimated by the Registrar-General as 45,180, compared with 43,880 at mid-1971 and 24,166 at the 1951 Census (Census 1961, 30,257).

In 1972 the Council built 108 new Council Houses in the district, and 359 houses were completed by private enterprise. The location of these houses is shown in the body of the Report. At the end of the year the number of post-war dwellings erected by the Council totalled 3,009.

In the body of the Report the Chief Public Health Inspector gives an account of the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

There are 14,967 inhabited houses in the Cannock R.D. The rateable value of the district is £4,339,112, and the product of a penny rate £41,726.

The Public Health Department expresses thanks to the Public Health Committee and Council for their interest and help in the work of the Department. Thanks are also expressed to the Officers of the other Departments of the Council for their co-operation.

**B. J. BARTLEY,**

Medical Officer of Health.

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1972

Chairman:

Councillor I. Clay

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor H. Pritchard

Members:

Councillors B. M. Collins, Mrs. K. M. Cook, D. H. Cowin, G. E Eccleston, R. J. Foster, J. Greenaway, A. E. Guest, Mrs. V. A. Hames, A. K. Harwood, Mrs. M. Homeshaw, J. J. G. Homeshaw, D. A. Jones, G. B. Jones, K. G. Lees, R. W. A. Lunt, R. D. Mason, J. Rowe, J. Scott, J. T. Stanford, T. Swift, F. Till, D. J. C. Weston, R. C. Wilkes, J. A. Wilkinson, S. Williams

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:

A. Thomson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.)  
(Retired 25th June, 1972)  
B. J. Bartley, M.B., B.S.  
(From 26th June, 1972)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. Richardson, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.  
(Cert. Food Inspector)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. D. Kelley, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.  
(Cert. Food Inspector)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

R. A. Edge, Diploma of Public Health Inspectors  
Education Board, Diploma in Air Pollution Control  
R. F. James, Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors  
Education Board, Diploma in Air Pollution Control  
(From 17th April, 1972)

Authorised Meat Inspector:

E. Flanagan, Royal Society of Health Meat Inspector's Certificate

Clerical Staff:

Miss D. Parrott and Mrs. J. Busby

## GENERAL STATISTICS, SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Area (in acres) ... ... ... ... ...	57,473
Nmber of Inhabited Houses ... ... ... ...	14,967
Rateable Value (on new scheme) ... ... ...	£4,339,112
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ... ...	£41,726
Yearly Rate levied in 1972-73 ... ... ...	0.30p
Mid-1972 Population (as estimated by the Registrar-General) ... ... ... ...	45,180

There were no changes in the boundaries of the Cannock Rural District in 1972.

## INDUSTRIES

The working population of the district is engaged in Coalmining, Agriculture, Brick and Tile Making and Engineering. Many travel to work in the neighbouring towns.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES, AMBULANCE FACILITIES, NURSING IN THE HOME, TREATMENT CENTRES, AND HOSPITALS

Facilities for bacteriological examinations are made available to Medical Practitioners in the area by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Safford. Facilities inclde examination of throat swabs, sputum tests, blood tests, etc. The results of all examinations relevant to Public Health are made available to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health. The Director of the Stafford Laboratory was Dr. P. Cavanagh, whose expert advice was readily available to the Medical Officer of Health when occasion demanded.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water, etc., are undertaken by the Laboratory Service.

Chemical examinations of samples of water, sewage, effluents, etc., are carried out at the County Chemical Laboratory, Stafford, which is directed by R. S. Hatfull, M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.H., the County Analyst.

The duty of providing Ambulance Services is placed upon the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The responsibility for Isolation Hospitals for Infectious Diseases lies with the Regioual Hospital Board. School Clinics, Child Health Centres, and Ante-Natal Clinics are made available by the Staffordshire County Council in different parts of the district.

The district is well served by General Hospitals (Walsall, Wolverhampton, Stafford), and by the General Medical Practitioners practising in the area. District Nurses, Midwives, and Health Visitors do much good work in promoting the health and welfare of the inhabitants.

During the year the Council subscribed to the Health Education Council, whose help is available in Health Education matters. Use was made of Health Education leaflets, etc., relating to Infectious Diseases, Food Hygiene, and so on.

### VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1972

Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0
Live Births:—								
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0
Still Births:—								
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.0
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920
Infant Deaths (Death under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Infant Mortality Rates:—								
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion):—								
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

In the Cannock Rural District in 1972 the Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 20.1, compared with a rate of 14.8 for England and Wales (Comparability Factor 0.78). (Cannock R.D. Adjusted Live Birth Rate, 15.7). The Ratio of the Local Adjusted Birth Rate to the National Rate was 1.06.

The Area Comparability Factors for use with Crude Birth and Death Rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the Death Rate Area Comparability Factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local Crude Birth and Death Rates are multiplied by the appropriate Area Comparability Factor they are comparable with the Crude Rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 0.29, the figure for England and Wales being 0.18. 4.8 per cent of the live births were illegitimate. There were 907 live births in 1972 (44 of those being illegitimate), 473 were male children and 434 female. Still births totalled 13 (6 male, 7 female), one being illegitimate.

In the following table, comparative figures of Live and Still Births are shown for England and Wales.

YEAR	LIVE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1972	20.1	14.8	0.29	0.18
1971	23.5	16.0	0.34	0.20
1970	24.3	16.0	0.25	0.21
1969	26.2	16.3	0.19	0.22
1968	27.9	16.9	0.36	0.25
1967	25.5	17.2	0.46	0.26
1966	28.3	17.7	0.48	0.28
1965	25.8	18.0	0.53	0.29
1964	24.7	18.4	0.43	0.31
1963	24.1	18.1	0.49	0.32
1962	23.7	17.9	0.48	0.33
1961	22.6	17.5	0.49	0.33
1960	22.7	17.1	0.43	0.34
1959	20.3	16.4	0.74	0.35
1958	22.1	16.4	0.38	0.36
1957	18.7	16.1	0.46	0.37

Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1972: Cannock Rural District, 48; England and Wales, 87.

## DEATHS

In 1972 the Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (Comparability factor 1.59) was 8.0 compared with a rate of 12.1 for England and Wales. (Cannock R.D. Adjusted Death Rate, 12.7). In the Cannock Rural District in 1972 total deaths numbered 363 (217 males and 146 females). The excess of live births over total deaths was 549. The Natural Increase for 1972 in England and Wales was 133,498. The Ratio of the Local Adjusted Death Rate to the National Rate was 1.05.

### DEATHS—CAUSES, 1972

CAUSES	Males	Females	Totals
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis, including late effects	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	5	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	7	6	13
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	15	6	21
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	8	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	4	—	4
Leukaemia	3	3	6
Other Malignant Neoplasms	12	2	14
Diabetes Mellitus	1	2	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	—	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	2	5
Hypertensive Disease	3	3	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	65	29	94
Other forms of Heart Disease	11	9	20
Cerebrovascular Disease	23	25	48
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	5	11
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	18	8	26
Bronchitis and Emphysema	11	8	19
Asthma	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	1	7
Peptic Ulcer	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	3	5
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	1	2
Congenital Anomalies	1	2	3
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	4	2	6
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	3	1	4
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	2	2	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	2	5
All Other Accidents	2	1	3
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	—	1	1
Totals	All Causes	217	146
			363

Five persons (3 male, 2 female) died in road accidents in 1972. Other accidents caused the deaths of two males and one female.

## AGES AT DEATH AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, 1972

### TOTAL DEATHS, 363

Age Group	under 1	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	Total
Males ...	9	2	—	3	4	4	23	31	71	70	217
Females ...	7	1	1	—	1	4	12	20	30	70	146
Total ...	16	3	1	3	5	8	35	51	101	140	363
% ...	4.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.4	2.3	9.6	14.1	27.8	38.6	100 %

Thirty-six (9.9%) of the Total Deaths occurred under 45 years of age. This included 16 deaths under one year. 241 (66.4%) of the Total Deaths were at ages 65 and over.

### DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

YEAR	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1972	8.0	12.1
1971	6.9	11.6
1970	7.5	11.7
1969	7.8	11.9
1968	7.6	11.9
1967	7.7	11.2
1966	7.2	11.7
1965	8.3	11.5
1964	8.5	11.3
1963	8.0	12.2
1962	8.8	11.9
1961	9.6	11.9
1960	9.0	11.5
1959	10.0	11.6
1958	9.0	11.7
1957	8.6	11.5

### INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1972

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 16 (9 males, 7 females), one illegitimate. Of these 16 children, 11 were under the age of one week. The Infant Mortality Rate in the Cannock Rural District was 18.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with 17.0 for England and Wales. At the turn of the century in England and Wales the Infant Mortality Rate was about 150 per 1,000 live births.

## DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, 1972

The Infant Mortality Rate was 18.0 (England and Wales, 17.0). Sixteen children (9 male, 7 female) died under one year of age (12,494 in England and Wales). None of the 16 were illegitimate. Eleven died at under one week of age (7 male, 4 female). The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Births was 19 in the Cannock R.D., the Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate being nil, respective figures for England and Wales being 17 and 21.

YEAR	DEATH RATE OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1972	18.0	17.0
1971	10.0	18.0
1970	17.0	18.0
1969	17.9	18.1
1968	21.5	18.0
1967	15.2	18.3
1966	13.3	19.0
1965	20.7	19.0
1964	16.3	19.9
1963	22.9	21.1
1962	22.7	21.7
1961	23.3	21.4
1960	18.8	21.8
1959	18.3	22.2
1958	20.4	22.5
1957	33.0	23.1

There were 13 Still Births in the Cannock Rural District in 1972 (6 male, 7 female). One of them was illegitimate (1 male). This represents a Still Birth Rate of 14.0 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with a figure of 12.0 for England and Wales.

Of the 16 children who died at under one year of age, 13 were under four weeks, representing a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 14.0 per 1,000 live births. In England and Wales, deaths of infants under four weeks numbered 8,373, giving a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 12.0 per 1,000 live births.

In England and Wales in 1972, live births registered during the year numbered 725,405, which was 57,760 fewer than in 1971. There were 12,494 deaths of children under one year of age in 1972, giving a rate of 17.0 per 1,000 live births. In 1938 the rate was 52.8.

Total deaths in England and Wales in 1972 numbered 591,907, representing a rate of 12.1 per 1,000 population, compared with death rates of 11.6 in 1971 and 11.7 in 1970. There were 8,794 Still Births in 1972 in England and Wales. In five years 1889-1893 in England and Wales, the Live Birth Rate was 30.8 per 1,000 population and the Death Rate was 19.7. The mid-1972 home population of England and Wales was 49,028,900.

## CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

In the Cannock Rural District in 1972 there were 21 deaths (15 male, 6 female) registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus.

In the Cannock Rural District in 1972 there were 59 deaths (32 male, 27 female) from Malignant Diseases (all forms). This represented 16.3% of the total deaths. Cancer of the Lung caused 5.8% of total deaths (4.1% of the Male Deaths and 1.7% of Female Deaths). 46.9% of the Male Cancer Deaths was due to Lung Cancer. The latter disease accounted for 1.7% of the Female Cancer Deaths.

## CANCER DEATHS, CANNOCK R.D., 1972

### CANCER SITES

	Brain	Breast	Intestine	Gall Bladder	Larynx	Lung and Bronchus	Oesophagus	Ovary	Pancreas	Prostate	Stomach	Testicle	Uterus	Other	Totals
Male	—	—	7	—	—	15	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	32
Female	—	8	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	27
Total	—	8	13	—	—	21	1	—	—	4	9	—	2	1	59

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases in the Cannock Rural District in 1972, compared with that of previous years, is shown below in tabular form.

Disease	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	1	5	9	1	10	7	7	5	8	8
Whooping Cough	3	10	33	2	2	27	11	9	26	35	1	14
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	1	—	19	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	47	298	278	137	248	816	325	418	274	475	64	722
Acute Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	10	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Infectious Diseases notifications 1972, showing months of occurrence.

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Meningitis	Dysentery	Foul Poisoning	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Para-Typhoid Fever	Infective Jaundice	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis
January	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	2	—	47	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

Names of Parishes in the Cannock Rural District showing number of Houses (including farmhouses), approximate population figures and incidence of Infectious Diseases in each parish in 1972

NAME OF PARISH	Number of Inhabited Houses	Census 1961 Population	Estimated Population Mid-1972	INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1972									
				Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles (excluding Rubella)	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Typhoid	Paratyphoid	Acute Meningitis	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis
Acton Trussell & Bednall	254	410	616	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blymhill	160	459	393	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brewood	2,305	5,741	7,312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheslyn Hay	1,468	2,991	3,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coppenhall	60	140	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunston	98	427	319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essington	1,361	4,109	3,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Featherstone	467	2,170	2,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Wyrley	4,506	5,567	13,997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatherton	190	530	520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hilton	97	405	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntington	746	1,717	2,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lapley	674	840	1,989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penkridge	2,000	3,383	5,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saredon	167	406	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shareshill	263	354	809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton	47	176	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teddesley Hay	26	128	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston-under-Lizard	78	294	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	14,967	30,257	45,180	2	—	47	3	1	1	—	—	—	3
Census 1951: 24,166 (12,049 Males, 12,117 Females)								Census 1961: 30,257 (15,158 Males, 15,099 Females)					

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1972

Age Groups	Respiratory Tuberculosis											
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year												
1—												
2—												
3—												
4—												
5—9												
10—14												
15—24												
25—44												
45—64												
65 and over												
Age Unknown												
Totals	1	1	—	—	25	22	—	3	1	—	2	1

## STATISTICS — CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT

Year	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Population ...	45,180	43,880	43,550	42,670	41,710	41,270	39,960	37,580	37,790	32,560	31,540
No. of Inhabited Houses	14,967	14,500	14,370	14,058	13,727	13,413	12,623	11,996	11,014	9,886	9,407
Number of Live Births	907	1,031	1,060	1,117	1,162	1,054	1,129	968	859	786	749
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population ...	20.1	23.5	24.3	26.2	27.9	25.5	28.3	25.8	24.7	24.1	23.7
Live Birth Rate—England and Wales ...	14.8	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.9	17.2	17.7	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.0
Number of Deaths ...	363	301	328	333	318	317	287	312	296	259	277
Death Rate per 1,000 Population ...	8.0	6.9	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	8.3	8.5	8.0	8.8
Death Rate England and Wales ...	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.3	12.2	11.9
Infant Mortality Rate—deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	18.0	10.0	17.0	17.9	21.5	15.2	13.3	20.7	16.3	22.9	22.7
Infant Mortality Rate—England and Wales ...	17.0	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.3	19.0	19.0	20.0	21.1	21.4
No. of notified cases of Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	1	5	9	1	10	7	7	5	8
Measles ...	47	298	278	137	248	816	325	418	274	475	64
Whooping Cough ...	3	10	33	2	2	27	11	9	26	35	1

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948—1951

No action under the above was taken during 1972.

### SCARLET FEVER

Two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1972, compared with none in 1971. No deaths were recorded.

Scarlet Fever continues to be relatively mild.

### MEASLES

47 cases of Measles were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1972, compared with 298 in 1971. No deaths were recorded. Vaccination against Measles was available for children after the first birthday.

### WHOOPING COUGH

Three cases of Whooping Cough were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1972, compared with 10 in 1971. No deaths were recorded. Primary vaccinations and reinforcing injections against Whooping Cough were available.

### POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1972. During the year primary protective doses of vaccine and reinforcing doses were given by oral vaccine.

### DIPHTHERIA

No cases of Diphtheria were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1972. The last case was notified in 1952.

### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

No cases of Smallpox occurred in the Cannock R.D. in 1972.

### TUBERCULOSIS

The following table is compiled from the Tuberculosis Register maintained by the Cannock Rural District Council—figures as at 31st December, 1972 (1971 figures in brackets).

CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL								
Respiratory Tuberculosis			Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis			Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
17 (23)	17 (20)	34 (43)	6 (4)	5 (5)	11 (9)	23 (27)	22 (25)	45 (52)

No deaths were recorded in 1972 from Respiratory Tuberculosis. No cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified during the year.

**B. J. BARTLEY,**  
Medical Officer of Health.

# REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND WORK DONE DURING 1972

Number of Houses inspected for repairs	...	...	...	401
Re-inspection, calls, etc.	...	...	...	254
Slaughterhouse Licences renewed	...	...	...	6
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	2,463
Petrol Licences renewed	...	...	...	121
New Petrol Licences issued	...	...	...	2
Drainage Work examined	...	...	...	265
Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	82
New Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958	...	...	...	6
Renewal Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958	...	...	...	18
Informal Notices issued	...	...	...	61
Statutory Notices issued	...	...	...	9
Samples taken of Drinking Water:				
Chemical	...	...	...	17
Bacteriological	...	...	...	43
Moveable Dwelling Licences issued	...	...	...	9
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	142
Visits re Refuse Matters	...	...	...	436
Visits re Disinfestation for Vermin	...	...	...	46
Demolition Orders served	...	...	...	70
Closing Orders served	...	...	...	6
Houses Demolished	...	...	...	35
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	384

## RODENT CONTROL, 1972

### Premises Inspected:

		Total Inspected	Found Infested
Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	...	375	375
Business Premises	...	46	46
Agricultural	...	18	18
Local Authority	...	32	32
Miscellaneous	...	148	41
		619	512

### Visits to carry out Treatment of Infestations:

Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses	...	...	1,014
Business Premises	...	...	122
Agricultural	...	...	53
Local Authority	...	...	46
Miscellaneous	...	...	82
			—
		Total	1,317
			—
Bodies found	...	...	628

### HOUSING

Mr. J. A. Coleman, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly let me have the following comments re work in 1972:

"During 1972 106 new Council dwellings were completed, bringing the total of post-war completions to 3,009. At the year end, another 184 dwellings were under construction.

The number of private dwellings completed increased from the previous year's total of 309 to 359, with a further 219 under construction at the end of the year."

Work started on the first of a planned series of contracts for improvements to about 400 pre-war houses.

### CANNOCK R.D.C.—NEW HOUSES BUILT IN 1972

Parish	By Council	By Private Enterprise
Acton Trussell and Bednall	—	25
Blymhill	—	—
Brewood	7	55
Cheslyn Hay	12	1
Coppenhall	—	6
Dunston	—	1
Essington	4	7
Featherstone	—	—
Great Wyrley	13	98
Hatherton	—	—
Hilton	—	—
Huntington	56	—
Lapley	—	—
Penkridge	16	160
Saredon	—	—
Shareshill	—	6
Stretton	—	—
Teddesley Hay	—	—
Weston-under-Lizard	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>359</b>

## WATER SUPPLIES

Mains water supplies to the district during 1972 were from the South Staffordshire Water Works Company, the Wolverhampton Corporation, the Stafford Corporation, and the East Shropshire Water Board. The quality of these waters remained satisfactory.

Particulars of water samples throughout the year.

SOURCE	No. of Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination	No. of Samples taken for Chemical Analysis	RESULTS			
			Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chem.
Wells (Private)	20	4	8	—	12	4
Springs (Private)	2	3	1	3	1	—
Bores (Private)	19	4	16	4	3	—
Main Supplies	2	6	2	6	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>

## MAINS WATER SUPPLY

### Essington, Wheaton Aston, Lapley and Brewood

During the year the Wolverhampton Water Undertaking have completed the repair and lining of the older water mains with a resulting improvement in quality.

### Dunston Heath and Coppenhall

A scheme for these areas has been prepared and it is hoped will be implemented next year.

### Orslow, Brineton and Great Chatwell

The laying of mains carrying water supplied by Stafford Borough Water Undertaking was completed during the year 1971. Several connections have been made, but generally there has been a poor response to connect.

**PARTICULARS OF NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED  
FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER MAINS**

			Number of Houses	Number Supplied
Acton and Bednall	...	...	252	220
Blymhill	...	...	160	146
Brewood	...	...	2,303	2,280
Cheslyn Hay	...	...	1,473	1,473
Coppenhall	...	...	60	58
Dunston	...	...	98	88
Essington	...	...	1,368	1,367
Featherstone	...	...	467	467
Hatherton	...	...	190	190
Hilton	...	...	95	95
Huntington	...	...	747	747
Lapley	...	...	676	658
Penkridge	...	...	1,882	1,638
Saredon	...	...	167	162
Shareshill	...	...	263	263
Stretton	...	...	47	46
Teddesley Hay	...	...	26	21
Weston-under-Lizard	...	...	78	72
Great Wyrley	...	...	4,481	4,481
<b>Totals</b>			<hr/> <b>14,833</b> <hr/>	<hr/> <b>14,472</b> <hr/>

**ANTHRAX**

During the year two suspected cases of Anthrax in cattle (one was not confirmed) were reported, compared with four suspected cases in the previous year.

**FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1951**

The following shows the number and type of factories in the area:

Premises	No. on the Register	No. of Inspections made during 1972
(1) Non-Mechanical ...	11	8
(2) Mechanical Factories ...	75	12
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>86</b>	<b>20</b>

Number of registered outworkers employed within the district,  
24.

## FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

The following premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

Fried Fish and Chip Shops and Manufacturers of Preserved Foods						13
Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	97

In addition to routine visits made to the above premises, other establishments where food is handled, prepared, stored or sold, have been visited. These include provision shops, butchers and cafés, etc.

**Food premises of the various types in the area were as under:**

Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	93
Cafés, Inns, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	71
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	19
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	22
Works Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	12
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	6

Routine inspections of food premises for the specific purpose of ensuring compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations were carried out.

All foodstuffs condemned in shops or slaughter houses during the year are listed below:

				Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Meat in Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	11	2	8
Meat in Shops	...	...	...	—	—	—
Canned Meats	...	...	...	...	2	12
Other Canned Foods	...	...	...	...	3	6
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other Foods	...	...	...	—	2	—
<hr/>				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total				11	9	26
<hr/>				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Food Complaints

During the course of the year 22 articles of food and drink were the subject of complaints by members of the public.

All complaints were fully investigated and many were brought to the attention of the Health Committee, and in certain cases proceedings were instituted at the magistrates court.

The observations of the Public Analyst and the Bacteriologist of the Public Health Laboratory Services were made available at all appropriate court proceedings.

## FAIRS, FETES AND FESTIVALS

During the year the British Field Sports Society held a County Sports Fair at Weston Park, Weston-under-Lizard. The Wheaton Aston Cricket and Sports Club held a Folk Music Festival at their playing fields at Wheaton Aston.

The ability to cope with the needs of such great influxes of people into relatively small areas requires a tremendous amount of preparation in advance of the date of the function.

In order to meet their basic needs such as feeding, sanitary accommodation and refuse disposal, special problems have to be overcome. At one of the functions emergency measures had to be resorted to in order to provide a pure and wholesome water supply and I have to report that with few exceptions both functions were concluded satisfactorily under the watchful eye of the P.H.I's of the Department.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

Total number of animals inspected: 52,667.

Number of carcases and offal condemned in whole or part: 13,955.

Total meat inspection visits: 2,263.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected ... ... ...	4,332	4,210	28,626	15,499
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ... ... ...				
Whole carcases condemned ... ...	Nil	Nil	38	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ... ...	1,044	14	7,668	5,182
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ... ... ...	24.1%	0.33%	26.9%	33.4%
Tuberculosis only:				
Whole carcases condemned ... ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ... ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ... ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.02%
Cysticercus Bovis— Cases affected ... ... ...	5	—	—	—

**Number of visits made to each individual Slaughter-house  
during 1972**

Mr. W. Gibbs, Market Place, Brewood	...	...	55
Mr. J. B. Whitehouse, Blymhill Lawn, Blymhill	...	...	7
Mr. K. Owen, The Larches, Coven	...	...	288
Mr. A. Churchill, The Laurels, Wheaton Aston	...	...	23
Mr. H. P. Westwood, 203 Station Street, Cheslyn Hay	...	...	934
Mr. G. Yates, Trial Pit, Newtown, Essington	...	...	956
			<hr/>
		Total	2,263
			<hr/>

**Poultry Inspection**

The Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967, became operative on 1st January, 1970.

All poultry intended for sale for human consumption have now to be humanely slaughtered in a manner prescribed by the Act. It is the duty of the Local Authority to register all premises where turkeys and domestic fowls are stunned before slaughter.

There are 18 known Poultry Slaughtering premises within the area where regular or seasonal slaughtering takes place.

Ministry of Health Circular 22/61 of 12th September, 1961, requested Local Authorities to introduce an inspection service in accordance with Ministry of Health Food Hygiene Publication, Codes of Practice No. 5, "Poultry Dressing and Packaging."

The recommendations contained in the Codes of Practice cover all types of premises both large and small where poultry are prepared for sale for human consumption.

During the year 2,677 birds were, by reason of disease or malnutrition, rejected as being unfit for human consumption.

SCHEDULE 1

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Period covered, 1972

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	—	30	10
Retail shops	1	118	12
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	6	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	30	43
Fuel storage depots	—	1	2
Totals	2	185	71

TABLE B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES: 95

## ANALYSIS OF RECORDED PARTICULARS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices ... ... ... ... ...	266
Retail Shops ... ... ... ...	370
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ...	43
Catering Establishments open to the public ...	228
Canteens ... ... ... ...	6
Fuel Storeage Depots ... ... ...	6
	—
Total ...	919
	—
Total Males ...	327
Total Females ...	592

## DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTE ACT, 1972

The introduction of this Act makes it an offence for persons to deposit on any land noxious or poisonous waste, in circumstances which may give rise to an environmental hazard and which might cause danger to persons or animals, or pollute a water supply. There are provisions for heavy penalties for contraventions. The Act requires prior notification to Local Authorities and River Authorities of intention to move and also notice of removal and disposal of any noxious or poisonous waste. Local Authorities are required to keep a register of all such notifications and of the type of waste which is being dealt with.

Between the introduction of the act and the end of the year there were 216 notifications of intention to deposit such materials on sites within C.R.D.C's area.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Throughout the year controlled tipping has taken place at the Council's Bursnips Road tip at Essington. The method of tipping used at this site is commonly referred to as the sanitary land-fill, a method being particularly suited to sites with rather shallow infills.

A second and third disposal site, namely the National Coal Board, Poplars Opencast Site, at Cannock, and a tip at Mitton, came to a close during the year. The results of these two closures means that all refuse in the area is now disposed of at the Bursnips Road tip, which is now unlikely to last much longer than the end of 1973 or early 1974.

The rapidly changing composition of domestic refuse presents many problems associated with disposal and it is interesting to note that there are a number of fields where research is considered essential in order to prolong the life of tips. The paramount of these is probably in the field of plastics.

Due to the increasing use of every possible type and shape of container being manufactured in plastic together with wrapping materials, all of which appear at this stage to have an unlimited life, one is left with the hope that some satisfactory additive at the plastic manufacturing stage will one day produce a product which, when disposed of as waste, will decompose in the environment of a controlled tip at the ultimate point of disposal.

### Establishment

Refuse Collectors, including Reliefs	...	31
Pan Emptying	...	1
Cesspool Emptying	...	2
Tractor Drivers (Tips)	...	2
Cleansing Foreman	...	1
Vehicle Mechanics	...	2
Civic Amenities	...	1
		41

## **Vehicles**

- 1 Shelvoke & Drewry "Fore and Aft" 25 cu. yd.
- 1 Shelvoke & Drewry "Fore and Aft" (Bulk Loader) 25 cu. yd.
- 1 Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic (withdrawn, Oct.) 35 cu. yd.
- 4 Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic 50 cu. yd.
- 1 Karrier/Musketeer (Reg. Oct.) 60 cu. yd.
- 2 Massey Ferguson (3305) Tractors for tip work
- 1 Austin 2-ton dropside lorry
- 1 Austin pan lorry
- 1 Shelvoke & Drewry 1,500 gall. cesspool emptier
- 1 Karrier/Yorkshire 1,500 gall. cesspool emptier
- 1 Karrier/Multilift Litter Container
- 1 Morris 1000 Rodent Van
- 1 Ford 6-cwt van (Reg. April)

## **CIVIC AMENITY LITTER CONTAINERS**

There are now nine points in the area where bulk refuse containers are strategically positioned for the convenience of residents.

The success of the scheme is beyond question and may be judged by the great quantity of refuse involved; in fact, on certain sites a single container has proved inadequate, particularly over the week-ends and at holidays. At one site it has been found necessary to have three containers. All containers are visited daily except Christmas Day.

**G. RICHARDSON,**

Chief Public Health Inspector.







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